Abstract

This conjecture was proposed by Legendre in 1912. This conjecture states that: “**there is at least one prime number between the squares of two consecutive natural numbers**” for example between 4 and 9, squares two consecutive natural numbers like 2 and 3, prime numbers between them are 5,7. Despite of simplicity of this conjecture it has occupied the minds of many mathematicians for 109 years, but has not been proved yet. Proof of this conjecture has been remained unsolved because mathematician could not find a formula for prime numbers. In this article according to prime numbers formula, it has been proved there is at least one prime between n^2 and (n+1) ^2. In this article by Kp method Legendre conjecture was proved and for cross check all primes between two squared numbers has been revealed and confirms the authenticity of the Legendre conjecture, analytically.

Legendre conjecture is one of unsolved problems in 1912 , this conjecture after 110 years , finally Dr.mohammad Ebrahim Talebian could prove this conjecture , after 110 years it has been register by dr, mohammad Ebrahim Talebian .

Legendre conjecture was proved by Dr. Talebian analytically , and cross checked by computer and finally confirmed analytically.